.The Warrior's name, Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind, Than his who fashions and improves mankind .... COLUMBIAN.

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WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1823.

No. 26.

# me Columbian Star,

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON INTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-TION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Published every Saturday, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, NORTH E STREET, WASHINGTON CITY.

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Three dollars per annum, if paid in of within six months after subscribfor dollars, should payment be deferred liver period. derisements by the square, 50 cents, for

acceeding insertion, 25 cents. person, for obtaining five responsible shall be entitled to the Star gratis. cations for the Columbian Star. be addressed to the Rev. James D. the editor: Letters on business, to S. MEEHAN, the publisher, post paid.

Profits of the work sacred to the cause of nel; and any society for Missionary or on purposes, or other evangelical obhat shall regularly contribute to the of the General Convention, or of the College, shall be entitled to the

### Communications.

For the Columbian Star.

aris from the " Fourth Annual Report of Board of Managers of the Sabbath School intion of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington."

presenting to the Society, this, our Annual Report, we shall endeavour, incisely as possible, to bring into view interesting fact, relative to the schools, may have fallen under our notice during

mably to the Secretary's Quarterly sour Association consists of three

hol No. 1, taught in the Session Room the church, consists of 164 scholars and arms of the Saviour. thers; of the former 74 are male and whole under the direction of one super-

recitations of the Senior classes were inswers from M'Dowell's Bible quesof catechism: and 3500 verses of aments; 53 catechisms; 65 spelling s; 54 hymn books; 34 primers; 41 etical cards; 204 premium books, a number of religious tracts, in all 478 nous kinds.

ticol No. 2, taught in the Masonic m, near the Navy Yard, contains 150

books distributed were 38 Testa-47 catechisms; 86 spelling books; mn books; 69 primers; 46 alphabetimaking a total of 58,021 verses of fure, catechism and hymns recited by ren of these schools, during the and 1072 books of various kinds disby the presiding managers. sool No. 3, formerly taught in Fairfax

y, Va. we regret to state, has been MR. EDITOR, wed. We are informed it was chiefly Encouraged to the sickness that generally prevailtogether with the inconveniences arose from the want of system. We effort will be made on the part of is, to reorganize it: but should this he case, we have cause to hope that seed already sown through its in-

to eternal life. 6 No. 4, for the instruction of perlour, bond and free, is still in opeit enrolled during the past year 169 and children: of which 80 were male, female. These received instruction teachers, chiefly from school No. 1, a they are also supplied with books.
Table portions of Scripture, cateand hymns have been recited, of which et has been taken. An earnest demanifested by the scholars generally ction, which extends itself to the A remarkable instance of this ssed the last summer in an old woha fold one of the managers that she ed to see three score years and ten; then been attending the school three and in this time had learned the al-

and moral improvement of our schools dur- of tumult, anararravias, but of peace." with our schools, when we reflect how greatly the Lord has blessed the little that has bestowed. been done for their everlasting good !

charge of their self denying duties. If ever a situation required patience and perseverance, that of the faithful Sabbath school teacher does; and we can truly say, that tated, and profess to lose all self-command these virtues to an eminent degree. We speak of those teachers who have continued powers much more urgently to engage the with us steadfast from the beginning; whose passions, than to direct the judgments of ing out, &c. But an open-hearted sca capindefatigable labours prove that their hearts are engaged in the work; to such it is unne- ducing such a degree of excitement and boin, exciting you to every good word and sion, a triumph of the gospel, and a seal of work, would far outweigh them all. We the preacher's ministry. Such a favoura-rejoice to hail you fellow labourers in our ble view of such ecstatic agitations will soon Lord's vineyard, and in His name and in multiply instances, so that to be thus affectbehalf of his cause, we call upon you to go ed in hearing sermons, or in other religious on. Your duties are important, your responsi- exercises, may become, not only a favourability great. To you in a great measure is one committed the formation of principles, the version. As soon as this is the case, instaneffects of which may be as lasting as eter- ccs real or affected will be greatly multi- or silence was found necessary to his pronity. Take heed then to your counsel; let it plied; and not only at the supposed mo- ceding. Hence her attempt, as an exambe tried by that word which liveth and ment of conversion, but also throughout the abideth for ever; look to the Lord in that all religious life, such attainments tend to renyou do for wisdom to direct, for He alone is der those who possess them accredited nighty in counsel, and in understanding in- saints among this class of religionists. finite; let your manners be conciliating and have observed something allied to this, affectionate; and above all let your example recitals of religious experience, in order to clared that not the occurrence of such ineye of God is upon you, and that immortal render a reason of their hope, and the more as place an extensive religious process besouls are committed to your care. Oh that incongruous it was with the constitution of you may realize these things: that you may the human mind; and if any thing like a scribe a train of duties previously to believe you may realize these things: that you may the human mind; and if any thing like a these contain 483 scholars: 65 feel them in all their importance and solem- miracle occurred, the whole became incon-

A word to parents. If the souls of your male: of the latter 10 are male and 13 beloved of spring are precious in our sight occur and are imputed to the Holy Spirit, tasies of body and mind, and the loss of selfthe school is divided into 23 classes, who are but guardians, how great should be our text affords a refutation. "The spirits command. Their sentiments accord with your concern for their eternal welfare. You wish to see them happy, respected and useful in their future relations and condition in life, and blessed in the life to come. Have 14,278 verses of Scripture: 7184 an- you been faithful and unwearied in the use of they could be silent or speak as propriety of the concluding paragraphs, which are not The following books were distriblessings to your children? Do you daily how profane is it for persons now, to impute The following books were distriblessings to your children? Do you daily the superintendent, viz. 2 Bibles; search the scriptures, and go to a throne of grace, for wisdom rightly to discharge your obligations as parents? If so, are you careful that your example accords with your precepts-is your conduct and conversation, especially in their presence, such as becometh the gospel of Christ? Do near the Navy Yard, contains 150 you teach them to regard the means and 26 teachers; of the former 75 blessings of grace, as infinitely preferable to e and 75 female, of the latter, 13 any earthly good; and how to use these male and 13 female, the whole under means, so as to be instrumental to their saltion of one superintendent and the vation? These, parents, are some of the duary: 17,620 verses of Scripture; 4575 ties a gracious God has called you to disn of catechism, and 4370 verses of charge towards your children. Now is your were recited by the Testament seed time, and the great enemy's, too, if you neglect to sow the good seed, he will not fail to sow the tares. As you value then the present and everlasting good of your offspring, be not slothful, but diligently instil into their aking a total of 58,021 verses of the influences of the Holy Spirit, are able to make wise unto salvation.

> For the Columbian Star. GRANVILLE CY. N. C. June 11, 1823.

Encouraged by the assurance you give, in your preface to my former communication, that frequent hints on the same subject will be favourably received, I transcribe for your perusal, and, if you approve it, for publication, a letter on religious enthusiasm. It is taken from the New Evangelical Magazine, for March, 1818, published in London.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW EVANGELICAL In your number for December last a very lucid and proper statement is given of an apostolic injunction, 1 Cor. xiv. 30. "If any thing be revealed to another that sitteth by, let the first hold his peace," &cc. A corresponding exhibition of the meaning of another entence in the same connexion may be useful, and serve to prevent abuses or to correct them when they exist. The sentence is—
"The spirits of the prophets are subject to
the prophets." The obvious design of this
observation is to anticipate an objection to ad in this time had learned the almad was spelling in two syllables, she hoped in a little time, by persecute and the blessing of God, to be read the Bible. May the example of its daughter of Africa be a lesson for could not refrain, being actuated by the Spirit of the Lord. In opposition to this, the apestle asserts that the spirits of those really actuated by the Spirit of God were so far unatted by t

In calling your attention to the religious not be ascribed to Him who is "not the author or a few instances from the employ in gratifying their base lusts, to the ing the past year, with adoring gratitude we This power of discreet restraint, even in the record the distinguished grace of God, in having brought, we humbly trust, 9 teachers, and three scholars, out of nature's darkness, into the glorious light and liberty of the gospel. These we hope are but the first fruits of an abundant harvest yet to come.

I his power of discreet restrant, even in the exercise of miraculous powers, is farther proved by the previous command to such as already stated. They sometimes owe their propagation to emulation and rivality.—Some years ago, a unique dissenting be silent in the church, and let him speak to himself and unto God." Such silence, then, lands, or Islands of Scotland. He succeed-What encouragement have we to labour and pray for the salvation of those connected lous powers were means, and as such, subordinate to the ends for which they were

> the Divine Spirit, which are made by various religionists, in which the persons supposed to be influenced have their bodies agiwhat they call head-knowledge, apply their their hearts. When they succeed in proof the prophets are subject to the prophets." If the prophets, whilst certainly influenced by the Spirit of God, were yet left in possession of self-command, so that their extravagance to this Divine origin, and to make their want of self-command an argument in favour of their ecstasies,

while the Scripture in this text asserts the contrary! When pretensions are made to spiritual attainments, we are commanded to "Try the spirits, whether they be of God." The Spirit, in producing his fruits, acts consistently with his own dictates in the word, and with his own work as it appears in the constitution of the human mind. The constitution of the human mind originally, the relations of its various operations, and the continued upholding of this constitution, are all the work of Him who giveth us more wisdom and understanding than the lower animals, and "upholdeth all things by the word of his power." And his word never gives us reason to think he acts on the human mind, but in congruity with its constitution. It demands our assent as an axiom, that the human mind approaches to perfection, just in proportion as it desires and "approves the things that are excellent," and "follows that which is good." Depravity consists in the absence of these charac-

ters, and renovation in their restoration. In this renovation light always precedes. Men are renewed or "created anew," in knowledge, righteousness, and true holiness. The business of the first preachers of the gospel was to "open men's eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." Those whose experience had realized this renovation, and who were inspired to declare the truth, declare the case accordingly. "He longer to himself, but to Him who died for who at first caused the light to shine out of him and rose again.' This will induce him darkness, hath shined into our hearts, to to consider very attentively, what advantagive the light of the knowledge of the glory ges or opportunities his situation affords, of of God in the face of Jesus Christ." When promoting the honour of the Redeemer's the rays of the Sun of righteousness are thus name; the peace, purity, and enlargement by the Holy Spirit shed on the soul, a genial, of his kingdom; the comfort and edification fruitful warmth will succeed in due proportion. On the other hand, when the zeal pre- and eternal, of the human species. These cedes the knowledge, or exceeds it, it is suspicious, or vain; when the heat is derived from any other origin than the light, it is to be esteemed only wild-fire. When the exceeds the knowledge, or exceeds it, it is suspicious, or vain; when the heat is derived called talents, from the parable which our Lord spoke on this subject; and doubt-citement of mind or agitations of body, incident with it, the relate entirely to the subduced by religious feelings break out into disorder, and divest of self-control, they are not to be ascribed to the influence of the of salvation, as if the improvement of natu-Holy Spirit; for "the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets." Even while certainly actuated by the Divine Spirit, one speaker could wait till another had ended his discourse; they could do all things descently and in order; that Good did not a second to salvation, as if the improvement of natural ral powers or common grace could merit or harder shecial grace, as some have confusedly argued. For, indeed, special grace produces the inclination and disposition to use natural powers and all other advantaended his discourse; they could do all things decently and in order; that God did not appear the author of tumult or confusion, but of peace and order in the meetings of the

tuated by the Spirit of God were so far under the guidance of discretion that they could refrain; and that the opposite conduct could sin than Divine influence. How they may Luke, xix. 11—27.

excitement of the passions, and be propagated by imitation and a desire to acquire re- all around them; and which formal profesed remarkably in causing his hearers to cry out, fall into fits, and tumble on the ground while he was preaching. These appearances were, for a good while, confined to been done for their everlasting good!

This view of the text, let "the spirits of these dissenters; but after a considerable the apostles," &c. will teach a proper estimate of the pretensions to the influences of ed parish in one of the Islands. From this parish, a person who seemed an adept in crying out, falling into fits, &c. went to another island on a sacramental occasion, and there set the example, with some temwe have amongst us not a few who display Some religious teachers, great despisers of porary signs of success. The same person came to a large sea-port town on the main land, and commenced her operations by crytain, thinking it a humane office to the sufferer, and a service to the audience, cessary for us to offer motives to persever-dily agitation as cannot be concealed, the took her in his arms, and carried her ance; the living principle that abides withinstance is hailed as an example of converspeedily, and to rate the captain pretty sharply for his interference. The same person attempted a like commencement at a sacrament time in Glasgow; but her first essay so astonished the preacher, that he had to pause; and his silence, in these circumstances, attracted more attention than the stranger's noise; besides, her removal ple, produced no permanent effect. Thus the attempt to propagate these, so called, in-fluences of the Spirit, has been made, but has been unsuccessful. Some preachers (oh tell it not in Gath,) favoured them, and deyour motives; remember that you are sur-often act as if their experience were the rounded by a cloud of witnesses; that the more estimable, the less they were able to vourable to such extravagancies, are such ing the gospel; such as seem to think men may and do "call on him in whom they these contain 483 scholars: of leef them man then importance and scholars. The nity, and look to that Divine source, from trovertibly authentic! From report I am may and do "call on him in whom they whence alone you can receive a supply suitstrongly induced to believe, that something have not believed." The body of intelligence to all your wants, and be made the hap by similar occurs in the ecstasies of those described by a little of the soul as always "the spirit of instruments of bringing little children to the nominated jumpers. Such ecstasies have anity in the soul, as always "the spirit of frequently occurred, for a time, in various wisdom and a sound mind," and that the inreligious bodies. When such disorders do fluences of the Holy Spirit do not imply ecsthe principle that "the spirits of the pro-

essential to the main subject.]

For the Columbian Star. CHARLOTTE, (Va.) June 6, 1823. REV. AND DEAR SIR,

I have just read, with great pleasure, Dr. Scott's Essay "On the Christian's improvement of his talent:" and as it seems to me well calculated to be useful, I must beg of you, for the sake of such of your readers as have not access to the works of that eminent divine, to give it a place in the Star. I am well aware, that most persons, in the present day, desire and expect some-thing new: but if this essay should not be new, it maybe useful, to every one, who may have inclination to read, and grace to improve the instruction it contains.

THEOPHILUS.

ON THE CHRISTIAN'S IMPROVEMENT OF HIS TALENT.

When the humble penitent has obtained peace of conscience by faith in Christ, and enjoys a prevailing hope of eternal life; he will be disposed, in proportion as his views are distinct and consistent, to inquire seriously, by what means he may most effectually glorify the God of his salvation, and do the greatest good to mankind, during the remainder of his days. For, 'the love of blessing, 'will constrain him-to live no

There are various endowments and op-portunities, which may be improved to the best of purposes; but which wicked men

increase of their own guilt and the injury of sors of religion, who harbour hard thoughts of God and a secret dislike to his service, bury, as it were, in the earth. Of taese the true disciple of Christ will avail himself; and by occupying with the talent intrusted to him, he will become as 'the light of the world,' and 'the salt of the earth.' Every one has some measure of these advantages afforded him, according to the appointment of Infinite Wisdom, which also assigns to each person his station in the church and in the community; and if a man profess the gospel, the use he makes of these advantages is one of the most decisive tests, by which the sincerity of that profession may be ascertained, and the degree of his grace estimated.† But the improvement, and not the number of his talents, will be considered in the decision: 'he that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much:'t and whilst the servant, to whom many talents have been intrusted, may be more extensively useful, he that hath improved a very small proportion will be equally favoured by his Lord. The poor widow's two mites may be more evidential of sincere love and fervent zeal, than the

liberal donations of the affluent.

Every thing almost, which we are, or possess, or meet with, may be considered as a talent: for a good or a bad use may be made of all natural endowments or providential appointments; or they may remain unoccupied through inactivity and selfishness. Time, health, vigour of body, and the power of exertion, and ability to endure fatigue; the natural and acquired abilities of the mind, skill in any lawfui art or science; and the capacity for close mental application: the gift of speech, and that of speaking with fluency and propriety, and in a convincing, attractive, or persuasive man-ner; wealth, influence, or authority; a man's situation in the church, in the community, or in relative life: and the various occurrences, which make way for him to attempt any thing of a beneficial tendency : these, and many others that can scarcely be enumerated, are talents which the consistent Christian will improve to the glory of God and the benefit of mankind. this improvement procures an increase of talents, and gives a man an accession of influence, and an accumulating power of doing good: because it tends to establish his reputation for prudence, piety, integrity, sincerity, and disinterested benevolence; it gradually forms him to an habitual readiness to engage in beneficent designs, and to conduct them in a gentle, unobtrusive, and unassuming manner; it disposes others to regard him with increasing confidence and affection, and to approach him with satisfaction; and it procures for him the countenance of many persons, whose assistance he can employ in accomplishing his own salutary purposes. For, as far as we are consistent in our views of our calling and business in the world, we shall, both in the concerns of our own salvation, and in endeavouring to be useful, imitate the skilful mariner; who always keeps his port in mind, and gets forward in his voyage, by making use of every wind, and availing himself to the utmost, of every circumstance that arises from currents and tides, to accomplish his purpose. We shall, however, obtain a more distinct view of the subject, by selecting a specimen of these talents, and the improvement of which they are ca-

1. Power and authority constitute a most important trust, committed by the Great Ruler of the Universe to some of the human race for the benefit of the whole, and of every individual, as far as consistent with it. The Scripture represents all power as originally derived from God; and all rulers as the ministers of his providence in governing the world, who must render an account to Him, both of the manner in which they acquired dominion, and the way in which they governed. Waiving, therefore, all questions on these subjects, it suffices to say, Christ' in dying on the cross to deliver sin-ners from the wrath to come, and to pur-cised authority over their brethren, have envy, furious anger, or dire revenge, superstition, or impiety, have often influenced them to employ the power intrusted to them, in exciting and waging bloody wars, destructive to their subjects, as well as to foigners; in oppressing and burdening the poor, in favouring the exactions and op-pressions which they ought to have crushen; in protecting and advancing the men whom they should have punished; in harassing those whom it was their duty to have protected; or in persecuting their peaceable subjects for their religious opinins; and thus augmenting, by various ways, the miseries which they were exalted on purpose to remedy. There have also been some, who, as princes or magistrates, have upon the whole behaved negatively well: they have not waged unne cessary wars, or molested their subjects by oppressions or persecutions; but have been aceably contented with the splendour, dignity, and pleasures of their station, and have left it to their servants to keep the machine of government in motion.

\* Matt. v. 19—16. † 2 Cor. viii. 7, 8. James ii. 21—26. 1 John iii 17—20. : Luke rvi, 9-12.

rulers and magistrates, from natural princi-ples, have made, in some measure, a salu-tary use of their authority. They have enacted good laws, and administered justice with a considerable degree of impartiality; they have taken care to preserve their country from foreign enemies; and yet have avoided war as far as they consistently could, from a wise preference of the bless-ings of peace above the advantages arising from the most splendid victories. They have relieved the people from burdensome taxes, and defended the poor from oppression, and the pious from persecutions; and, thus providing for the temporal welfare of the state, they have obtained the endearing title of 'fathers to their people.' The real Christian, when placed in authority, will carefully imitate this conduct from higher motives: and he will unite with it an uniform endeavour to render his whole administration subservient to the interests of true religion; and this constitutes the proper improvement of his talent.

But not only 'the king as supreme,' is intrusted with his talent; for all his counsellors and ministers of state, the members which they make of it. As they are placed and beneficence, in the use of outward things; of equity, punctuality, sincerity, and fidelity, in all his transactions, promises, and engagements; of meekness, condescension, courteousness, kindness, and compassion in all his deportment; and of attention to his domestics, and to all the duties of relative life. He will endeavour to unite wisdom, firmness, and justice, with candour and clemency, in his public conduct; to manifest a disinterested, impartial spirit, to be the patron of the poor, the oppressed, and the friendless; without respecting the persons, or fearing the unmerited displeasure of the rich and powerful; and to cleave to what is right, without warping, even when his conduct excites the censures and clamours of an ill-judging multitude. His principles will influence him to love righteousness and hate iniquity; to promote, to the utmost, the peace of nations, the good order of the community, and the temporal advantage of all ranks of men in it. But they will also dispose him to render all this subservient to still more important purposes; and he will aim 'to adorn' and recommend 'the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things;' to soften men's prejudices, and silence their to assent to his creed, or conform to his by those in authority, to promote religion, consistently with the most complete toleration. They may very properly repress, by coercive means, various kinds of vice and Impicty, and endeavour to exterminate the seminaries and haunts of profligacy and vilfaneness. They may furnish the endowed seats of learning with teachers of sound education of youth, and especially for in-structing the children of the poor. They may protect from insults, and liberate from labour in the word and doctrine;' and favour Professorship. their being placed in extensively useful sit-nations. They may select young persons, who give evidences of piety and ability, and which their circumstances would otherwise exclude them. They may render the adcious, the ignorant, and the mercenary .-They may show a decided regard to upright, diligent, and pions ministers, who difund a marked disapprobation of the negligent and profligate, who pretend to be of their judgment. Thus authority may be improved as a talent, in promoting the cause of truth and piety; in the religious instruction of the people at large; in preventing the effects of the indolence, carelessness, ignorance, and vice of those who ought to instruct them; and in countenancing such as would do all in their power for this pur-

Books may also be dispersed, and multi-tudes taught to read. The attendance on divine worship may be encouraged, and every thing discountenanced that tends to keep men from it. Prisons, work-houses, hospitals, the army and the navy, may be supplied with diligent, able, and pious teachers : and various societies and plans may be formed and adopted, to promote this great end, by rulers and magistrates who are zealous for the honour of Christ, and the interests of pure and undefiled religion; and yet every man be allowed to worship God acand idolatry, and supported the worship of ultimately take a share in commischovah, from Moses, Joshua, Samuel, and the Gospel to other Islands." David, even to Nehemiah: and true religion uniformly flourished, in proportion to their prudent and pious endeavours. Nor would it be easy to assign a reason why the same talent may not be improved to similar purposes by Christian rulers, according to the yenius of the new dispensation; except it be thought, that because many have abused it by intolerance and tyranny, all the rest ought to bury it in the earth! a conclusion well suited to the luke-warm indiffer ence, which, in this age, hath succeeded to fiery zeal and cruel bigotry, and assumed the dignified name of moderation! But all judicious Christians will, nevertheless, conjudicious Christians will, nevertheless, con-nue to be seech the Lord to make all kings Presbyterian Church in Arch-street, Phila-

have indeed done far less mischief than some others; but they have not done the good incumbent on them; nor prevented the evil which has been done, perhaps under the sanction of their names, and which they ought strenuously to have opposed; and they ought strenuously to have opposed; so that they may be justly said to 'have buried their talent in the carth.' Other buried their talent in the carth.' Other purpose of these essays, aphere of these essays.

\*2 Chron. xvii. 7-10. xxix.-xxxii. Neb

### Religious.

From the New-York Chronicle

The Rev. Mr. Frey, the indefatigable agent of the Societ; for meliorating the condition of the Jews, came in town on Thursday last, from his southern tour. The unexampled success which has attended him in his excursion, seems to be an indication that the God of Israel has something in store for his ancient people. The envenom-ed shaft of malice, which was pointed at him by the spirit of persecution, fell harm less at his side; and the result of his mis sion has shown, what an ardent zeal for the glory of God and the sal ation of men can We anticipate some interesting details in the next number of Israel's Advocate.

The Port of New-York Society for pr of the legislature, and the magistrates from the highest to the lowest, have a degree of power and authority vested in them by the Great Ruler and Judge of the world, and to of the meeting was opened by prayer by the him they must be accountable for the use Rev. Mr. Truair, after which the Annual which they make of it. As they are placed Report was read. The Report, after menin a conspicuous situation, multitudes scru- tioning the singular apathy of a great protinize their conduct, either to censure or to portion of the public, but more especially mitate it; and consequently their example the merchants, with respect to the great becomes proportionably more important. objects of the Society, gives a statement of This will be an additional motive to the the embarrassments, the receipts, and the true Christian; to walk circumspectly and expenditures of the Society; by which it apaccurately; to show himself a pattern of a reverential regard to the name, the day, debt, from present appearances, is more the word, the house, and the ordinances of likely to increase than diminish, unless some God; of sobriety, temperance, moderation, strenuous exertions are made by the public and beneficence, in the use of outward in their behalf. It then goes on to state the operations of the Society, and various other Societies, in the United States, England, Calcutta, Canton, &c. and cheers us with the prospect, that whether New-York does her share or not, this long neglected part of the community are beginning to receive

some of that attention they so much need.

The Rev. Mr. Cone, of the Baptist Church, moved that the Report be accepted, and printed under the direction of the Board of Managers. The Rev. Mr. M'Cartee, of the Presbyterian Church, seconded the motion. Both gentlemen made very forcible and eloquent appeals to the meeting in behalf of seamen, and related some interesting facts, tending to show the importance of putting the word of life into their hands, and of pointing to them the way of salvation by a Redeemer. A collection

#### REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church closed a session of more than ordinary interest, in the city of Albany, on clamours, and to win their attention to it, by the 12th inst. Delegates from the General making them feel its benign effects. He Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and will not, indeed, attempt to compel any man from the Synod of the German Reformed Church, sat as corresponding members of mode of worship; for this can only make that body. The Rev. John Ludlow, Prohypocrites; but many things may be done fessor in the Theological school at Brunswick, N. J. has been released from his Professorship, in order to his settlement in the North Dutch Church in Albany; and the Nev. John De Witt, of Albany, was appointed Professor of Biblical Literature and Ecclesiastical History in the Theological lany, and the schools of blasphemy and pro- school, in place of Mr. Ludlow. A committee, appointed by the Synod, at its session of 1822, to procure subscriptions for the enparinciples and good morals; and counte-nance every reasonable plan for the good subscription list procured in the southern section of the church, amounting to more than \$26,000. A similar committee is now appointed to procure funds in the northern restraints, such ministers of the gospel, 'as part of the church for the support of a third

British and Foreign Bible Society.- This Society, at its own entire expense, has printassist them in obtaining that learning, from ed or translated the scriptures, wholly or in part, in 37 languages or dialects-and has aided Foreign Societies or individuals in the mission into the ministry open to able con-scientious men, and close it against the vi-103 languages or dialects more. Of these 41 have been re-prints from authorized versions, 6 re-translations, 50 in languages and dialects in which they were never printed for from them in some forms or sentiments; before the institution of the Society, and 43 new translations in progress.

> Religious Instruction in London.-It is stated in the Baptist Magazine, that at least 800,000 persons in the metropolis of Great-Britain, are without the opportunity of hearing the Gospel, for want of room in the churches. One gentleman among the Independents has nobly erected five large chapels to the honour of the Redeemer

> Religious Improvement of India. Six religious monthly publications are now sup-ported, viz: in English, The Friend of India, the Missionary Herald, The Monthly Ex-tracts, &cc. The Quarterly Friend of India, and the Gospel Magazine, and New Missionary Magazine in Bengalee. New plans of improvement are every day forming; new exertions are made, and new stations are established.

Pitcairn's Island.-The London Missionary Society have sent out a supply of Bibles, Prayer books, and School books for the use cording to his conscience; and care also be taken not to allure mercenary men to an unprincipled conformity. Thus the pious rulers of Judah, according to the dispensation under which they lived, restrained vice "It may be hoped that these people will ultimately take a share in communicating

> The Beaufort (S. C.) Baptist Female Mite Society, at a meeting on the 15th ult. resolved to educate two Indian youths of the Creek nation, to be named Joseph B. Cook and John Walker, in testimony of the respect the Society bears to the Reverend brethren of that name.

We understand the Rev. Benjamin C. Grafton has taken the pastoral charge of the first Baptist Church and Society in Plymouth, (Mass.)

W. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of \$4257 47, during the month of May—and J. Nitchic, Esq. Agent, in the same month issued Bibles and Testaments, amounting to \$3708 90.

# Summary of News.

#### FOREIGN.

From the New-York Evening Post. FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the regular packet ship Canada, in 31 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers of the 16th, and Liverpool of the 17th of May, inclusive.

France and Spain.-The intelligence by this arrival is important, and, if it turns out correct, highly favourable to the cause of Spain. The gallant Mina, whose name is dear to every Spaniard, taking advantage of the stupor into which the French generals seem to have fallen, is stated to have succeeded, by one of those bold movements for which he has been so often celebrated, in placing his army in the rear of the French, by which he is said to have involved them n such difficulties that nothing remains for them but to retrace their steps. It cannot, however, be denied that the Paris papers, which are to the 14th of May, represent Mina as being in an awkward situation, from which, they flatter themselves, he will not easily escape. This, however, was to be expected from a quarter where nothing is allowed to appear before the public but what is favourable to France. The consternation which prevailed at Paris on the receipt of the intelligence, carries with it strong probability of the fact, and from the known caution of Mina, it is not easy to persuade ourselves that he would have acted, as he appears to have done, without being pretty certain of operating favourably for his coun-

Although the news from the French ar

mies, as given officially in the Paris papers

is ten days later, we do not find that they had made any greater progress in the inva-sion of Spain than was known by the last ar-rival. The occupation of Burgos was then announced; and we are now told that "the head quarters have been at Burgos since the 9th," and that "the first corps has made its movement upon Valladolid."—An order of the day appears, for the "Army of the Pyrenees" to march on the 5th of May, "to advance upon Madrid;" and it is stated in the Morning Chronicle of the 13th, that letters had been received in Lordon from Madrid, dated the 25th April, from which it appeared, that the French were expected there, as all obstacles to their advance had been removed, and as it was the intention of the Spanish government, and the commander of the province, not to impede them. Still the French generals continue to move slowly, and seem to justify, in their tardy operations, an opinion pretty generally pre-vailing, that they were actually afraid to proceed, lest they should be cut off by the Spanish troops, who are represented, in late accounts from Perpignan, as having departed from their former system of retiring be-fore the enemy, and of having put them-4th May, to have taken place between the opposing armies, in which much loss had een sustained on both sides; the result of which, however, is not mentioned. Advices from Paris say, that the Duke of Angouleme had become quite disheartened at having been joined by so few Spaniards; and that he had been unable to organize a respectable, or even any force at all, of natives.

Notwithstanding that the French people are kept in the most profound ignorance as to the real state of matters in Spain, enough occasionally transpires, through the medium of private letters received in London from well informed individuals in Paris, to show that the Spaniards are actively engaged in collecting and combining their forces to resist the invaders. Mina's army is estimated at 15,000 men; Rego and Morillo are stated to have effected a junction at Leon, and to have an equal number of troops under their command; while old and young, cheered by the songs of the ladies, are hastening in every direction to join the defenders of their country, and to overwhelm their un-principled foes. The measures pursued by France seem, in fact, to have given activity to that spark which must inevitably

consume all that ventures in its vortex. The French Chamber of Deputies had been closed by royal proclamation, the members separating amid cries of Vive le Roi. It might be inferred from this, that the government considered itself sufficiently able to carry on the war without deriving assistance from, or consulting with the re-presentatives of the people. The proroga-tion of the Chambers had excited no interest

Russia and Austria-A private letter from Frankfort, on the Oder, dated April Madrid, the interference of these powers is

an occurrence which was to be expected. Great-Britain .- Whether the movements of Russia, or the part which the Portuguese have taken on the side of Spain, will induce the British Ministry to abandon the system of neutrality, seems to be a matter, according to the London Courier, not so difficult to solve. From the nature of the engagements subsisting between Great-Britain and Portugal, we cannot perceive how the former can avoid taking the field against France should the Portuguese be involved, as it is now said they are, in assisting the Spaniards to clear the peninsula of the invaders.

The state of Ireland is spoken of in the

purpose of aiding the Greeks in their at-tempts to establish their independence, have circulated an address on the subject, in which they speak in the most flattering terms of the success of the cause, and express their atmost confidence of its final embarked at Guayaquil, for press their utmost conndence of Apublic to prevent its falling into the had meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Royalists, but it is highly probable for the arrival of the hadron for the arrival of the probable to prevent its falling into the hadron in force the arrival of the probable to prevent its falling into the hadron in force the arrival of the probable to prevent its falling into the hadron in the prevent in the prevent its falling into the hadron in the prevent its falling into the hadron in the prevent Tavern on the 15th of May, Lord Milton in fore the arrival of these troops the chair, when several resolutions were will have been yielded up. adopted, having in view the promotion of the same praiseworthy object.

Accounts had been received in London from Rome, that the Pope had already ordered petitions to be offered in all the body of troops, and made prisoner

The Neapolitan general Pepe is stated to have left London, and gone to join the Span- and particularly to its ish patriots.

from all parts of the kingdom, in tayour of the abolition of the slave trade in the British tion of foreigners, it is anticipated the abolition of the slave trade in the British tion of foreigners, it is anticipated ameliorated, as General Preire lutions in the House of Commons, which were adopted, in which the expediency of cer, it appears, is extremely a gradual abolition of slavery is recognised, consistent with the well being of the slaves themselves, and the safety of the colonies.

Holland .- The Dutch government, as a precautionary measure during the continu-ance of hostilities betwixt France and Spain, had ordered a frigate or other vessel of the royal navy, to be stationed in the Downs on the English coast, for the purpose of conthese domestic feuds produced a division voying merchantmen, under the flag of the the territory into several separate his Netherlands, which may be stationed there, dent governments, of which Buenos Are or may require protection, to any of the ports of France and Spain.

The Jews have been admitted to the rights of subjects, by a law of the States at Wiemar, in Germany, passed on the strife with each other. We have just 12th of April.

Prussia.—The King of Prussia is repre-sented to be in a state of great melancholy, which has led to the placing of the Prince Royal at the head of the Ministry and the Council of State. 'The King's disorder had reached so great a height, that all the members of his family, some of which were in the Netherlands, had collected at Berlin.

#### LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the Montano, from Havre, Paris pa pers and private letters have been received to the 19th of May. They contain a report of the defeat by Mina, of a corps of royalist Spaniards, 2000 strong, commanded by Romagosa. No further particulars are given us in relation to the movements of Mina, than were before received.

A telegraphic despatch from the French head quarters, dated Lerma, May 13, says, the army continues its movements upon Madrid. His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme arrived here to-day, with the reserve from Burgos. The Duke of Reggio entered Valladolid yesterday, His vanguard is on the Duero.—General Obert was to have been on the 14th at Almazar.

# From the Rhode Island Ame rican.

SPANISH AMERICA, &CC. The accounts from Spanish and Portufore the enemy, and of having put them selves "in order of battle, with arms in their hands," whenever the invaders made in detail, would only serve to be wilder the any movement, which seemed to indicate any movement, which seemed to indicate by a friend from materials furnished by the arms in the seemed to indicate th last arrivals, affords, it is believed, a correct outline of the posture of affairs under the new governments of the south:

Mexico.—The government of this country is at present in the hands of three mili-tary dictators—of course very unsettled. A Congress had been called for the purpose of fixing the bases of the Constitution, which, it was supposed, would be upon republican principles, and assimilated in some measure to that of the United States. In the mean time each of the component provinces has declared its independence, and assumed the power of managing its own affairs in its own way. This measure, should they afterwards unite in the formation of a federative government, may be considered as important, inasmuch as it would undoubtedly contribute much to the security and permanency of the representative government.-The Ex-Emperor Iturbide, it appears, was about to embark for Italy. The United States have named General Jackson as

mencement of their sittings, on account of the incompleteness of the representation.— One of their first acts, it was supposed, would be the acknowledgment and assumption of the loan, contracted by Mr. Zea, in London. The cause of the republic has lately sustained a considerable loss in the capture of two of the national vessels off Porto Cabello, and the progress of its army has suffered a somewhat serious check, in the consequent relief and assistance afforded to this last named place, then closely invested both by land and sea. These mischances have, however, been counterba-lanced by a victory, said to be decisive, ob-tained over Morales, in the neighbourhood 28d, states that the Emperor Alexander was actually assembling an army of observation on the frontiers of Poland, to consist of 120,000 men. The London Courier regards the proceedings of Russia and Austria as indicative of a determination to assist France in her unhallowed attempts against Spain; attend the sessions of the Congress in consequence of the disturbed state of affairs in He was at the last dates at the ex-Peru. He was at the last dates at the extremity of Quito, on the confines of Peru-The only places in this province, still in the possession of the Royalists, are, Porto Cabello and Maracaybo. A Minister (Mr. Anderson) has been appointed to this go-vernment, who is on his way to his destined

Peru.—The revolutionists in this province have lately sustained a total defeat in the neighbourhood of Arica, in which the greater part of their army was destroyed. The remnant succeeded in regaining Lima, where it is supposed they would be compelled to surrender to the Royal forces, which under Generals Canterge. La Serna. which, under Generals Canterac, La Serna, tain committed to gaol, for and Ramirez, amounted to 10,000 effective the sloop to the steam-boat Peter

and forwarded to our gover the conduct of Mr. Prevost agent there. Some recent a that considerable forces were

Chili.—A revolution has just be ed in this government, under the General Freire, who arrived very pectedly at Valparaiso with a con churches in favour of the French invasion of having been guilty of many male in office. It is stated, that this and particularly to its trade; the vexatious regulations, and mines Petitions were pouring into Parliament lies will be done away with, and who from all parts of the kingdom, in favour of measures adopted in their stead. The stood to be very partial to them. This throughout the country. 'Phe por however, must, we apprehend be sent nearly allied to a military de A general meeting, to express the public opinion on the French invasion of Spain, was to be held in London, on the 22d of The United States have named a Management of the Contract of the Con (Mr. Allen) to this government, but is not as yet departed on his m

Buenos Ayres.—This province las in much disturbed by intestine co plot has succeeded to plot for our proper constitutes one, and the proper Mendoza, Tucuman, &c. others. They far from having combined for munel a ceived accounts of the discovery of a degerous and extensive plot for the over of the existing government, and the are and execution of several distinguish cers, implicated in this attempt. The pre ditional stability from this abortive mir-taking, but it must be considered as from established. The possession of the Bod Oriental, or eastern side of the river, is o present contested by the Portagon occupy Montevideo, and some of the discent territories, and the natives of the cartry, the latter of which, it is probable to succeed in driving out their invader, ad in establishing an independent of the cartry. establishing an independent govern The United States have named a Main to Buenos Ayres (Mr. Rodney) who in lately sailed for the place of his desimation

Brazil.—This late Portuguese proise has recently declared itself independent the mother country, and been created as an Empire under the sway of the line Don Pedro, oldest son and heir appare counts state, that an expedition, unterta-command of Lord Cochrane, now interp-vice of this imperial government, had and from Rio Janeiro for the purpose of blocks ding the port of St. Salvador de Balia la yet no constitutional government has be established in this province, although a Congress has been called and some forms Congress has been canculated mental laws enacted, but the Emperer energial laws enacted, but the Emperer energial laws enacted, but the Emperer energial laws energial laws are repugging to its laws whenever they are repagant to its views and inclinations; and indeed the tual government is represented as being absolutely despotic. The United States have not as yet named any diplomatic agents this new government, or treated with it a an independent sovereignty.

# DOMESTIC.

Mississippi. In a Natchez paper of Mar 29th, it is stated, that the Missouri was he rising, and had swelled the Mississpirate low down as the St. Francis. This is no welcome intelligence; and to those inhabit ants living contiguous to the river banks ready surrounded by water, it may well to alarming—as it is but reasonable to cala; late that the waters will be conside higher than they have yet been. North-Carolina.—The editor of a ser

Minister to Mexico, but he has declined accepting the appointment.

Colombia.—The Congress of this republic is now in session at Santa Fe de Bagoto. Some delay has taken place in the commencement of their sittings, on account of the incompleteness of the representation.—One of their first acts, it was supposed.

North-Carolina.—The editor of a supposed paper called the 'Cheraw (S. C.) Intelligence, 'states, in his first number, that is the country of Anson, N. C. two miles from the raw, an extensive gold mine has been discovered, in excavating which, twelve work would be a supposed with a gentleman who a few days single. with a gentleman who a few days since ited this mine; from him we learn? is exceedingly pure, and sells readily crude state, for 91 cents the pennya While he was present, one for up, weighing 22 ounces, equal to \$2 One other piece had previously bem! weighing forty ounces, equal to 8728. is not found deeper than three and a had below the surface.—There is a small of running directly through this mine, the tom of which, being covered with mil particles of gold, glittering through impid stream, presents a very int and beautiful appearance,"
The Fayetteville, N. C. paper

that Mrs. J. Newlin and Mrs. Fart Chatham county, in that State, have successful in the cultivation of ge son Tea, from a seed found in the botton a box of tea by the former lady.

Virginia.—Representation to Congress. Late members, Thos. Arthur Smith, William S. Archer, Alexander, John Randolph, George D. Jabez Leftwich, Burwell Basse, An Stevenson, Philip P. Barbour, Robe Garnett, William Lee Ball, Charles F. cer, James Stephenson, Jared William M'Coy, John Floyd, Smith, Alexander Smyth. New Me William C. Rives, John S. Barbon, Edward Johnston.

District of Columbia. The slop.
Armistead, has been libelled, and the tain committed to gaol, for injury done,

York.- The Militia L Fork Gazette, which he recollected, was generated to severe upon the us settlers of Leban ters): and it was announ ke up their establish nd moved across the l Massachusetts. Previ

inlef her a few days since

is be recollected, they e protest against a law requ ntiously perform. The fac there has been no of this: that all the men un e continue their avocations step across the lines at n return to their work every ismid in the New-York Pa machine for making pi imerican invention, has been by Mr. H. Whittemer completely headed by the machine, with the crank. They are er pins, because the head me piece. We saw them 34, Ferry-street, where was so good as to apple, turn the crank with his dropped into the apron as In London, the is to make 14 in a minute, necticut.-The Commit for the relief of the Insar

says the editor of the have recently made a ch it appears that they ha heir object much beyond to The whole amount of including subscriptions in which are annual for an tis \$19,054. A building head, the expense of which a \$12,000. It is very plea on the Berlin turnpike, ab awesterly from the State hree stories high above the solution is a second to it are each 50 feet be ies above the basement.

Rhode-Island have passed ning the Blackstone Can believed that this Canal and fertile interior co ridence market; and that it also the State at large." to tax steam-boat passenged, till the pending decisione Court shall have been hine -A shock of an ear at Belfast, on the 10th inst and vicinity, a distance of s, about the same time. estimated at from 20 secon

# MISCELLANEO

The Diamond.—It is said th m, whose scientific res ated so largely to the untry, has made a mo ry, which will form an e place his name upon the sa t of Franklin. It has long t the diamond is composed oure state; but although di converted into carbon, ye or been able to convert car ad, until the recent experir sor Silliman. It appears,
mber of his Journal of Scie power of a philosophic d the Deflagrator, invento Hare, of Philadelphia, char and anthracite, have been fus ted into substances which P abelieves to be Diamonds! ost important discovery.

M. Mary's Church.-Phila e entry into St. Mary's of April, by the party at which excited so much has been finally settled in ees attached to Mr. Hoga a jury of twelve free-holde n Barker and Shoemal men Barker and Shoemer red the possession, on the the friends of Mr. Hogan.

se Telescope.-Mr. um of a new reflecting tel ter feet in focal length. The large speculum is twenty i en, (Scotland) has fini ional Liberality.—Three of the Republic of Co itted into the Militar est Point.

tien Expedition.—Acco racoa state, that the l g a strong force at ntion, it was believed elves masters of Porto I Trade.—It is said the

t 'slaving' on the content American flag, and de is on the decline. -The British scl

ion, of 8 guns each, ha destroying one large and vessels, in the vicinity of Cu on the Coast of Cul wenty of the pirates so

on into Jamaica, were executed of May. The remaind postponed. in that the pirates are ag merce. A large school amodore Porter, it is d at Norfolk.

The brig Spatiant Shubrick, saile on the 23d instant, on India seas. She takes numerary officers for squadron,

United States' ship enshaw, sailed from H lith inst. for Laguira, in, our Minister to the Ro NE 28, 1823.

8, 1828.

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S. C.) Intelligent that in the two miles from Cheinas been discented that in the considerable avs, "considerable avs, "convaried we learn the area the readily in its penny weight.

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DVCSOI

York-The Militia Law, says the Gazette, which was recently the Legislature of this state, it collected, was generally believed severe upon the respectable and settlers of Lebanon (Shaking and it was announced that they note up their establishment in this moved across the lines into the Massichusetts. Previous to this, it be recollected, they entered a fornotest against a law requiring of them duties, which they could not consult perform. The fact in this case there has been no other removal that all the men under 45 years nue their avocations in this state, ap across the lines at night to sleep, in to their work every morning. milin the New-York Patriot, that the machine for making pins, originally an invention, has been so far im-Mr. H. Whittemore, that he from the simple wire, thirty per completely headed and pointed the machine, with one hand only by the machine, with one hand only in the crank. They are better than pins, because the head and shank is We saw them so made at ins, because the head and shank is ece. We saw them so made at Ferry-street, where Mr. Whittewas so good as to apply a piece of ped into the apron as we have desm. In London, the most they can to make 14 in a minute, and then they

edicut.-The Committee of the So in the relief of the Insane in Connecsays the editor of the Connecticut al have recently made a report, from it appears that they have succeeded The whole amount of subscriptions, cluding subscriptions in goods, nor shich are annual for an indefinite pe-\$19,054. A building has been com-in the expense of which is not to ex-\$12,000. It is very pleasantly situata the Berlin turnpike, about one mile esterly from the State-House in The central part of the building me stories high above the basement, when square, and the two wings atdo it are each 50 feet by 30, and two shove the basement. The walls are

Bude-Island.—The General Assembly hode-Island have passed a law incor-ing the Blackstone Canal Company. believed that this Canal will "open a and fertile interior country to the to the State at large." A proposiwax steam-boat passengers was post-till the pending decision in the Su-court shall have been made.

.-A shock of an earthquake wa d belfast, on the 16th instant, about 12 th. A shock was likewise felt in Banof vicinity, a distance of more than 30 shout the same time. Its duration ated at from 20 seconds to 1 min-

### MISCELLANEOUS.

I Diamond .- It is said that Professor whose scientific researches have noted so largely to the reputation of ntry, has made a most important by, which will form an era in science, the his name upon the same roll with ffranklin. It has long been known ediamond is composed of carbon, in state; but although diamonds could erted into carbon, yet none have ben able to convert carbon into diauntil the recent experiments of Pro-Silliman. It appears, by the last power of a philosophical instrument e Deflagrator, invented by Profesure, of Philadelphia, charcoal, plumbaathracite, have been fused, and transdinto substances which Professor Silli-delieves to be Diamonds! This is truly important discovery.

Mary's Church.-Philadelphia. The ry into St. Mary's church on the d April, by the party attached to the which excited so much public attendance finally settled in favour of the nattached to Mr. Hogan, by an award by of twelve free-holders, before Al-la Barker and Shoemaker, who rethe possession, on the 12th instant, friends of Mr. Hogan,

Telescope.—Mr. Ramage, of (Scotland) has finished the speof a new reflecting telescope, fifty for in focal length. The diameter of e speculum is twenty inches.

al Liberality.—Three sons of Gen of the Republic of Colombia, have ed into the Military Academy at

m Expedition.—Accounts received coa state, that the Haytiens were a strong force at Samana, with on, it was believed, of making es masters of Porto Rico.

Trade.—It is said that there is not 'slaving' on the coast of Africa American flag, and that the slave on the decline.

-The British schooners, Lion of 8 guns each, have succeeded westels, in the vicinity of the Colo-on the Coast of Cuba—but their

of the pirates some time since Jamaica, were executed on the May. The remainder had their

nt accounts from Cuba, it would that the pirates are again annoying A large schooner, captured re Porter, it is said; has ar-

The brig Spark, Lieutenant Saubrick, sailed from Northe 23d instant, on a cruise in the die seas. She takes out a number letary officers for Commodore

United States' ship John Adams, sushaw, sailed from Hampton Roads 8th inst. for Laguira, with Mr. An-or Minister to the Republic of Cody and suite, as passengers.



## THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, **SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1823.** 

"PLAIN TRUTH."

We have received from a New-York cor respondent, a communication, in which some facts are stated, and several severe and well merited strictures are made, relative to the publication bearing the above title. The chief aim of the writer, however, seems to be, to incite the friends of religion to attempts to counteract the influence of this

We hold in high consideration the pious zeal of our correspondent, and would freely give place to his communication, did we believe, that it would be materially useful. There ought, surely, to be a period, when the Christian world shall have become firmly fixed in its opinions on fundamental principles, and have placed them, as Mr. Cecil expresses it, on "the shelf," unsettled and undisturbed by clamour and disputation. For our own part, we cannot think ourselves called on, to enter into arguments to prove the truth of the Christian scheme, or to demonstrate the utility of missions, whenever an insidious writer thinks fit to assail them. We take it for granted, that the opinions of Christians on these points are, like our own, on "the shelf," secure and undisturbed. If unfounded assertions are ventured on, in regard to matters of fact, our practice is to disprove them, if we think the writer worthy of notice. Otherwise, we calmly pursue our higher object, of aiding in the diffusion of higher object, of aiding in the diffusion of highly delighted. How much did I wish those powerful principles, and that healing that my Bristol Christian friends could witspirit, which are destined to destroy, every ness the sight. It would, I am sure, have where and for ever, the despotism of sin it-

This exposition of our opinions in regard to controversy in general, may explain the principles on which we have hitherto acted to the satisfaction, we trust, of all, except the few, who have confounded sectarianism rates as a stimulus to infidelity, and renders glected. opposition to missions more active and rampant, we can easily suppose. But it does CHARTER AND CONSTITUTION OF THE BAPlittle, we must believe, to create them. It produces its effects chiefly among those, who are already disposed to be its disciples and coadjutors. That a counter publication would be useful, admits of no doubt, provided it could gain access, as an antidote, wher-This, it is obvious, a paper like ours cannot by the Convention, May 7, 1823. do. The readers of "Plain Truth," do not read the Star; and whatever we might say would have no other effect, than to bring the work into notice, in sections of country, where otherwise it would not probably be ever heard of.

The best method to check the progress of errour of every kind, is to be found in the the Gospel, in the discharge of their functions; and in the firm and luminous piety of Christians in general. Our correspondent of religion, than the wide circulation of Plain Truth-"I am sorry to say, that no paper of any kind."

BEHAVIOUR DURING PUBLIC WORSHIP. We have received from our Virginia correspondent, "Thaddeus," several remarks on the communication in the Star, a few weeks since, in relation to improper behaviour during divine worship. "Thaddeus" cordially unites with "I" in condemning the practice of stamping and shouting; but thinks that the same censure, ought not to be extended to grouning, which, in his opinion, is often an involuntary expression of the strong emotion, sometimes attendant on conviction. We do not think, that this case calls for any discussion. Both of our correspondents agree in censuring, as highly indecorous, any agitations and disturbances in public worship, which are in any respect voluntary. Both would doubtless think it profane to discountenance any natural and involuntary expression of the feelings of a broken and contrite heart,feelings of a broken and contrite heart.— that the clear yearly value, income, inter-Here lies the only difficulty. For our own est, or dividend of the said messuages, lands, part, while we do not doubt, that persons of a certain temperament and habits of mind, might, under powerful convictions, find it quite impossible to suppress their emotions, we are inclined to believe, that this is very rarely the case, where custom has not procured for the practice indulgence and perhaps eclat. We have had shall meet tricmially, on the last Wednes-the happiness of witnessing extensive and day in April, in the city of Philadelphia, or

God spread through the congregations, and hundreds were converted to the Lord; yet there was no tumult; and during public worship, nothing but tears and earnest attention to the word, indicated the emotions of the

#### MISSIONARIES TO BURMAH.

The Rev. Jonathan Wade and wife: after naving been solemnly set apart, at Utica: (N. Y.) on the 11th instant, arrived at Boston on the 16th, and were expected to sail for Calcutta, on Wednesday last, in company with Mrs. Judson, in the fine new ship Edward Newton. The Rev. Mr. Boardman will not accompany them, as was stated in our last; it having been thought proper that he should remain some time longer in this country, for the purpose of a further prosecution of his Biblical studies, preparatory to assisting Mr. Judson in the translation of the Scriptures.

#### LEARNING.

Dr. Scott, in one of his letters to a young clergyman, says: "Of all kinds of learning, none seems more important, than an accurate knowledge of the two languages which the Lord has honoured, by giving in them his sacred Oracles. As to mathematics, they doubtless have their use; but a moderate proficiency in them is enough for your purpose. I must own, I feel, in my best moments, that I had rather be the author of the "Discourse on Repentance," than of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia; for the salvation of one soul gives joy in Heaven, but we read not that angels notice philosophical disco-

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION IN JAMAICA. Mr. Knibb and his wife arrived at Kingston, in January last, to join the mission there. Soon after his arrival, he assisted Mr. Coultart to baptize one hundred and fifty two

"Our monthly prayer meeting was well attended. The earnest and simple prayers of the negroes affected me much. I was done their hearts good to hear a poor African pray in the presence of hundreds of his fellow countrymen, 'thanking God that he had sent the gospel to poor black negroes, who were so wicked as to deserve to be shut up with devils, where no sun shine, and

where no Saviour come !"? At the date of this letter (Feb. 11,) it had not been decided whether Mr. Knibb should with zeal for the truth, and who possess more remain at Kingston, or proceed to Manchiof the spirit of the 16th century than of the 1st or the 19th. In regard to "Plain Truth," and congregation under Mr. Coultart's care, these render it popular, and contribute to its their friends will unite with them in opinion, circulation, we do not doubt. That it ope- that a field so promising ought not to be ne-

TIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

We republish from the Luminary a copy of the Charter, sanctioned by the signature of the Governor of Pennsylvania, June 18, 1821, and adopted by the Convention, at the recent session; together with a copy of ever its predecessor had spread its poison. the Constitution, as amended and passed

THE CHARTER.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye, That a number of individuals, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and their associates, having formed themselves into a religious society, by the name, style, and title of "the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination fidelity and intelligent zeal of ministers of in the United States for Foreign Missions. and other important objects relating to the Redeemer's kingdom," with a view of promoting religion and learning, and being desirous of acquiring and enjoying the powers states one fact, which, in our view, is more and immunities of a corporation and body ominous of evil to the cause of missions and politic in law, it is hereby declared, that the said Convention and their successors be, and 'they are hereby created, one body po-Plain Truth—"I am sorry to say, that litic and corporate in law, by the name, many of the Baptist brethren in Ontario style, and title of "the General Convention of county, who are in easy circumstances, take the Baptist denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions, and other important objects relating to the Redeemer's kingdom," to have perpetual succession, and to be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all courts of record, or elsewhere, and to purchase, receive, have, hold, and enjoy, to them and to their successors, any messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, money, stock, goods, and chattels, of whatsoever nature, kind, or quality, real, personal, and mixed, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance, will devise, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever; and the same from time to time to sell, alien, and dispose of; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew, at their pleasure; and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, as to them shall appear necessary and convenient for determining the mode of succession, and for the government of said corporation, not being contrary to the laws and constitution of the United States, or of this State; and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them so incorporated, may or shall appertain to do. Provided always, tenements, hereditaments, stock; money, goods and chattels, shall not exceed in the whole, the sum of five hundred pounds.

The following shall be deemed the Constitution of the General Convention of "the Baptist denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions, and other important objects relating to the Rédeemer's kingdom."

Section 1st.—The General Convention

been agreed and determined on at the pre-

Section 2d.—At each triennial meeting, the Convention shall have power to elect a dred and twenty-three; at such place as the which meeting, Robert B. Semple shall be President; Thomas Baldwin, James M'responding Secretary; Joshua P. Slack, Recording Secretary; Thomas Stokes, Treasurer; Juther Rice, Agent; and the following persons shall be Managers, to wit: Richard Furman, John P. Peckworth, Lucius Bolles, Daniel Sharp, Archibald Ma-clay, John Healey, Spencer H. Cone, Lewis Richards, John Williams, George P. Cur-cancy. They shall also have power to rewen, William Dossey, John Peck, Elisha ject from their body, any member, whose Cushman, Edward Baptist, Obadiah B. Brown, John Finley, Ira Chase, James A. members present, shall merit expulsion. Ranaldson, David Benedict, Horatio G. Jones, Adoniram Judson, William T. Brantly, Lewis Leonard, Thomas Brownrigg, John Bradley, John M. Roberts, James John-son, Joseph Gibson, Asahel Morse. Provided, in case any of the officers or mana-gers become disabled by sickness or other-wise, or resign or die, the Board shall have power to fill such vacancy or vacancies. Section 3d—No misnomer of this Corpo-

ration shall defeat or annul any gift, grant, devise, or bequest, to or from the said Corporation, provided the intent of the parties shall sufficiently appear upon the face of the gift, grant, will, or other writing, wherepass to or from the said Corporation.

THE CONSTITUTION.

As amended and passed, May 7th, 1823. We, the delegates from missionary societies, and other religious bodies of the Baptist denomination, in various parts of the United States, met in Convention in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of carrying into effect the benevolent intentions of our constituents, by organizing a plan for eliciting, combining, and directing the energies of the whole denomination, in one sacred effort, for sending the glad tidings of salvation to the heathen, and to nations destitute of pure gospel light, and for the pur-pose of educating pious young men, called to the ministry, do agree to the following

General Convention of the Baptist denomition in the United States for Foreign Misto the Redeemer's kingdom."

II. A triennial Convention shall be held, Gallatin." consisting of delegates from the Missionary Societies, Associations, Churches, Education Ist or the 19th. In regard to "Plain Truth," and congregation under Mr. Coultart's care, the pleasing opening at Port Royal, and the need of a teacher for the school, it seems altogether unworthy of notice from us. It deals little in frank assertions, which would deals little in frank assertions. enable us to expose them; but chiefly employs proffigate jeers, and ribaldry. That case, the Committee will be very anxious to send out another labourer as early as possible; and they feel convinced that all ditional representative and vote shall be Aurora, to inform the public, that the Comallowed: but no individual shall be entitled to more than one vote.

III. At each triennial meeting the Convention shall elect a President, Recording Secretary, and Agent of the Convention, who shall continue in office till successors are chosen.

IV. At each triennial meeting, the Convention shall elect a Board of Managers, consisting of a President, four Vice Presidents, who shall take precedence of each other in the order of their election, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, an Agent and thirty Managers, out of the Societies, Associations, Churches or religious bodies before mentioned, who shall continue in office till successors be elected; and the President, Recording Secretary, and Agent of the Convention, shall be also members of the Board.

V. The Board of Managers shall hold an annual meeting, at which eleven shall be the quorum to transact business; but at other meetings, five shall be the quorum. At each annual meeting the Board shall appoint, out of their own body, a standing committee of nine persons, for the particular purposes of education, of whom five shall be a quorum; and such other committees as may be deemed expedient; and shall have power, when needed, to appoint

a Chairman, pro tempore. VI. Such persons only as are in full communion with some regular church of our Managers specially designated. It is hoped denomination, and furnish satisfactory eyi- all the Members will attend on this occadence of genuine piety, good talents, and fervent zeal for the Redeemer's cause, are

to be employed as missionaries. VII. In regard to funds contributed for missionary purposes, but without appropria-ting directions, the Board shall exercise discretion in apportioning the same to foreign and domestic missions; but no application of monies given for a specific object, shall be made by them to any other use. Special care shall be taken to keep and present the accounts of contributions to the mission, education, and other funds, particularly designated, sacredly and entirely distinct and

separate.
VIII. The treasurer shall keep the funds for missionary purposes, and those for edu-cation, distinct from each other, and exhibit the accounts of them separately; shall faithfully account for all monies received by him; keep a regular entry of all receipts and disbursements, and make report of the same to the Convention whenever it shall be in session, and to the Board annually and as often as by them required. He shall, also, before entering on the duties of his office, give competent security, to be approved by the Board, for all the stock and fund that may be committed to his care: his books shall be open, at all times, to the inpection of any member of the Board or

IX. The Corresponding Secretary shall maintain intercourse, by letter, with such individuals, societies, or public bodies, as the interest of the institutions may require. Copies of all communications, made by the particular direction of the Convention, or Board, shall be handed by him to the Re-cording Secretary, for record and safe keep-

N. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary of the Board to keep a fair record

sowerful revivals, during which the fire of at such other time and place as shall have of all its proceedings, and of such other documents as may be committed to his care

for this purpose.

XI. When the Convention shall have located an Institution for education purposes, President; Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, direction of this body, and exclusively from Agent, and such others as may be judged proper, who, with the said officers, shall constitute a Board of Managers, to superintend the concerns of the said Convention. be found most conducive to the progress The first meeting, under the authority of and prosperity of the Institution. They this charter, shall be held on the last Wed-shall also judge of the qualifications of pernesday in April, one thousand eight hun-sons approved by the churches as possessing suitable gifts, and called of God to the work Board of Managers shall determine; until of the Gospel ministry, who shall apply for admission as beneficiaries of the Boardi They shall have power to appoint suitable Laughlin, Burgiss Allison, Jesse Mercer, instructors in the different departments of Vice Presidents; William Staughton, Coreducation; and determine on the compensation to be allowed them for their services: and superintend, generally, the affairs of the Institution.

XII. In case of the death, inability, resignation of any of the officers (appointed by cancy. They shall also have power to remembers present, shall merit expulsion, and fill his place by the appointment of another

XIII. The Convention shall have power to make such compensation to their Corresponding Secretary, as shall, in their judgment, be adequate to his diversified services; and for this purpose they shall have power to accept of any funds contributed with the special design of forming a distinct fund, the interest only of which shall be applicable to the support of the said Secre-

XIV. No monies shall, at any time, be paid out of the treasury, but by order of the Board, signed by the President, or one by any estate or interest was intended to of the Vice-Presidents, designating the fund from which it is to be paid.

XV. It shall be the duty of the President to call a special meeting of the Convention, on application from the Board.

XVI. Any alteration which experience may dictate, from time to time, may be made in these articles, at the regular meeting of the Convention, by two-thirds of the members present.

DIPLOMATIC.

The Hon. Albert Gallatin, Minister from the United States to France, arrived at New-York, on Monday last, in the packet ship Montano.

The Paris Constitutionel says, "The departure of his Excellency Mr. Gallatin is not without hope of return.-This worthy rules or fundamental principles, viz.

Article I. This body shall be styled "The asked for his recall on account of his family representative of the United States, having affairs, has only obtained an unlimited leave of absence. Mr. D. Sheldon, Secretary of sions, and other important objects relating Legation, remains as 'Charge d'Affaires' of the Redeemer's kingdom."

> Mr. Stratford Canning, the Minister of Great Britain, accompanied by Mr.

missioners of the Republic of St. Salvador are indisposed in this city; one of them is so much affected, that he is under the particular care of Professor Chapman. However, we hope they will soon be in a situation to proceed on their mission to Washington

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Stated Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society will be held at the City Hall of Washington, (in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen) on the first Monday in next month, in conformity to the constitution. As much important business will present itself at that meeting, a general attendance of the Board is solicited.

It being expected that at that meeting additional agents will be appointed to act for the interests of the Society in the United States, it is desirable that such as wish to be considered as candidates for this employment should make their wishes known, Scc. on or before the day above stated. Letters may be addressed to the undersigned, or to the Corresponding Secretary, (E. B. CALD-WELL, Esq.)

By the Constitution of the Society. the Board of Managers consists of all the Officers of the Society, and all Officers of Auxiliary Societies, in addition to the twelve Managers specially designated. It is hoped sion who can.

By the Acting Committee. R. R. GURLEY, Agent. June 25, 1823.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. by the Rey. Mr. M'Cormicke Mr. WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, to Mrs. HARRIET WALLACE, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Addison, Thomas W. Morris, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Caroline Maria, eldest daughter of George Calvert, Esq. of Riversdale, Prince George's county, Md.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Peyton, Mr. Persa Lierus, Jr. to Miss Many CULLEY, all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, the 19th inst. Mrs. Saran Coopen, wife of Mr. Joseph Cooper, aged 32 years; and yesterday, Sanar Ann, her infant child. Mrs. Cooper was for many years a member of the Baptist Church. In life she adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour, and in death, enjoyed the consolations of a hope full of immortality.

At Port Gibson, Mississippi, on the 12th of May last, Mrs. J. M'Call, consort of the Rev. Daniel M'Call.

At his residence, near Millford, on Friday, the 20th inst, His Excellence, Joseph Hasterr, Governor of Delaware. He was the fourth person who had been elected to the office of Governor in Delaware, who has died within

In London; on the 23d of April, in the 74th year of his age, the celebrated geographer A. Annowsmirn, Esq. whose fame as a construct or of maps and charts is so well known thoughtout Europe and America.

#### Bectry.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. MOTHER'S LAMENT FOR AN INFANT DAUGHTER .- By J. Montgomery.

I loved thee, daughter of my heart, Sarah, I lov'd thee dearly; And though we only met to part,-How sweetly,-how severely !-Nor life nor death can sever My soul from thine for ever-

Thy days, my little one, were few, -An angel's morning visit, That came, and vanished with the dew; 'Twas here, -'tis gone, -where is it ? Yet thou didst leave behind thee, A clue for love to find thee.

The eye, the lip, the cheek, the brow, The hands stretch'd forth with gla iness, All life, joy, rapture, beauty, now,-Then, dash'd with infant sadness, Till, bright'ning with transition, Returned the fairy-vision ;-

Where are they now !- those smiles, those

Thy mother's darling treasure ? She sees thee still, and still she hears Thy tones of pain, or pleasure, To her quick pulse revealing Unutterable feeling.

Hush'd in a moment, on her breast, Life at the well-spring drinking, Then cradled in her lap to rest, In rosy slumbers sinking, Thy dreams, -no thought can guess them ! And, mine, -no tongue express them !

For then this waking eye could see, In many a vain vagary, The things that never were to be, Imaginations airy; Fond hopes, which mothers cherish, Like still-born babes to perish.

Mine perished on thy early bier: No !-chang'd to forms more glorious, They flourish in a higher sphere, O'er time and death victorious! Yet would these arms have chain'd thee, And long from heaven detain'd thee.

Sarah, my last, my youngest love, The crown of every other, Though thou art born again above, I am thine only mother; Nor will affection let me Believe thou canst forget me.

Then,-thon in heaven and I on earth,-May this one hope delight us, That thou wilt hail my second birth, When death shall re-unite us, Where worlds no more can sever Parent and Child for ever!

### Miscellany.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. The following is one of a series of able essays Slavery, designed to explain and advocate the objects of the American Colonization Society:

THE EVIL OF SLAVERY AS IT RESPECTS THE SLAVE TRADE.

It is my purpose at this time to show that there is a close connexion between slavery and the slave trade, and thatto defend and slipport the principle of the former, is to participate in the guilt of the latter.

This is a point, to which I wish to call the particular attention of the reader, as it is one that, for several reasons, has been too much overlooked. While the thoughts and feelings and efforts of disinterested philanthropy have been engressed in attempts to suppress the slave trade, it may have been the policy of others to join in the benevolent enterprise, and strive to give to this traffic such a pre-eminence in cruelty and injustice. as to avert from the evils of slavery every eve, or to make it appear in contrast as pure as innocence itself. But if the slave trade be so wicked and so abominable a thing, as it is represented and generally besuppress it prove futile, it may be of some importance, and not without interest, to intune into the origin of it, and the cause of its continuance.

What then has given rise to the African slave trade? and what is the cause of its continuance? I answer-Slavery. My-limits will permit me only to throw out in this view of the subject a few very general hints, applicable to negro slavery as a system wherever it may exist.

This species of commerce, like all others, is produced by the market, and unless there be put upon the gratification of this carnivorous avarice some more effectual check than has yet been employed, the supply will be in proportion to the demand. So long as in any part of the western continent there is a market for slaves, so long that market will be supplied, either directly from Africa. or from nurseries on this side of the Atlantic. If the price of slaves warrant the expense and risk, they will be brought from Africa. It is so plain, that it may seem almost a truism to repeat, therefore, that slavery is the origin and the cause of the continuance of the slave trade. But I repeat it, because these two things have generally been treated as entirely distinct from each other—as though there was no kind of connexion between them; whereas they are in fact inseparable in their origin, their continuance, and their guilt. When I say that they are inseparable in their continuance, I do not mean to say that the slave trade may not be nearly or quite abolished, while slave-ry remains a legalized system and a com-mon practice; but it is perfectly obvious, that were this system broken up and the practice abandoned, there would be no occasion for declaring the slave trade piracy. This no one will question. Is it not a very plain inference, then, that the slave trade is

malty of this traffic upon the immediate agents engaged in it. There are and must he of necessity two parties in the business and of them the purchaser is perhaps the more guilty. He holds out the temptation offers the reward. He is the employer.

Not only by these direct and certain means does slavery encourage the slave trade, but indirectly by countenancing the principle of trafficing in human flesh. If in principle it be right to purchase a negro in America, then why not in Africa? And if slaves may be driven from Virginia to Louisiana, or transported from Cuba to the continent, then why not transported from Africa to America? If to either of these systems there attaches any guilt, that guilt is shared with the other; and no nation, or individual, can justify the principle of either, without holding himself responsible for the guilt of the other. There is almost as much inconsistency in exhausting the vocabulary of opprobrious epithets to stigmatize the slave trade as the worst of evils and greatest of crimes, and at the same time maintaining the justice and defending the practice of slavery, as was exhibited by the potentates manity and essential morality," and at the same time entered into compacts among themselves to guarantee to one or the other the unmolested prosecution of it so long as the interest and convenience of the party might require. Much has been said and done by the

United States and Great Britain to put a were demanded, and this demand was anstop to the slave trade. The trade from swered! Can we look at these facts, and ports was interdicted in 1794,-was punishable as a crime in 1800, and pally declared piracy in 1819. All im-tolerates it—that is ortation of slaves into the United States and merciful God? vas to cease according to the constitution, the 1st of Jan. 1808. By England, the trade from her ports was interdicted the 1st of May, 1807, and importation into her colonies the 1st of March, 1808. Great diplomatic effort has ostensibly been made by England to bring other European powers to renounce the trade. In 1815, the French government declared the slave trade to be forbidden for ever and universally to all her subjects. Spain was hired to renounce it north of the line, September, 1817, and to prohibit it entirely in all her dominions from the 30th of May 1820. Sweden and the Netherlands engaged for certain considerations to relinquish it. Denmark had taken

the lead in abolishing the trade. What a glorious prospect this! All the maritime powers of Europe, and the Unit-ed States sacrificing their interests on the altar of humanity, and solembly engaging to relinquish the African slave trade! No longer were the sons of Africa to be a prey to the harpies from every part of Christen-dom, pouncing upon them and carrying them off by thousands to glut the avarice of white men. This was a day of triumph and rejoicing to the friends of the Abolition. They seemed to have reached the consummation of their wishes. The friends of humanity every where were ready to accord to them their well earned honours, and even to put up with all the self-complacency and self-

in the Boston Recorder, on the subject of legislatures, of diplomatic influence and sofemn treaties? To the unutterable disappointment of the friends of Africa, and to the disgrace of human nature, the slave trade still exists, not only exists, but lives, nourishes, goes on increasing in the number of its victims and the aggravation of its cruelties! The truth is, the ax has not been aid at the root of this enormous evil. All his intense sufferings:-Christendom may legislate and threaten; but if with her own hands she holds out a expect it will not be offered in vain; at least till some more united and vigorous and sincere effort is made to crush this traffic. So long as gain is the ruling principle on this subject in the Christian world, so long will slave ships prowl around the coast of Af-

> I shall here adduce a few of the many statements and facts, that are within my reach, to make it evident that what has spirits began to fail me. I considered my been said of the increase of the slave trade fate as certain, and that I had no alterna is true, and to corroborate the soundness of tive but to lie down and perish. The influthe preceding remarks.

The directors of the African Institution, in their thirteenth report, 24th of March lieved to be, and if all the efforts made to 1819, speaking of the French trade, say, "No sooner was peace proclaimed, than the traders in human blood hastened from various quarters to the African shores, and with a cupidity sharpened by past restraint renewed their former crimes.

"It would admit of proof, that probably at no period of the existence of this opprobrious traffic, has Africa suffered more intensely from its ravages than during a part of the time, which has elapsed since the reestablishment of the peace of the civilized

Of Spain they say—"The Spanish flag is a mere disguise, and covers the property of unlawful traders, whether English, American, or others."

"The slave trade has certainly been carried on during the last two years, (1815 and 1816,) to a great extent north of the equa-

"The African slave trade is still carried on to an enormous extent under foreign flags, with aggravated horrors. The Directors have to lament the enormous extent, not of the French slave trade only-that of Spain and Portugal appears also to have greatly increased."

thing almost overpowering for a real phi-lanthropist in the observations, with which observations are these—" As it appears that height and for such a time, as to give an in 1807, about sixty thousand inhabitants of portunity for making the bed, and for charge Africa were annually enslaved; and in 1817, two hundred and forty thousand, we may judge of her present deplorable condition, when the very cause of her barbarous and degraded state has increased four-fold; we should recollect the unshaken testimony

la his memorial to the Congress of Aix-ia-Chapelle, Nov. 1818, Mr. Clarkson state cd—that, "in point of fact, little or no pro-gress had been made in practically abolish-ing the slave trade." That, "all the declarations and engagements of the Europe-an powers as to abolition, must prove perfectly unavailing, unless new measures were

adopted." The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, in a memorial presented to the Congress of the United States February, 1822, say, "It has been officially stated to our government, upon the most respectable authority, that 200,000 slaves have been carried off from the coast of Africa by vessels under the French flag, in the course of the last year."

The following extracts are from the sixth annual Report of this Society, Feb. 1823. " It appears from the above memoran

dum [made by Sir Charles M'Carthy, Governor of Sierra Leone] that in little more than one year, from two rivers only (the Bonny and Calabar) on the windward coast of Africa, a region where the slave trade is interdicted by the decision of all the ma-

This then is the result as yet of all the efforts of humanity in behalf of bleeding Africa! In 1807, the slave markets in Christendom were satisfied with 60,000 Africans directly from Africa: in 1817, after the professed relinquishment of the trade by nearly all the maritime powers, 240,000 were demanded, and this demand was ansay slavery is no evil-that it is no crimethat it is no reproach to the country that tolerates it—that it is no offence to a just

I would not insinuate that our country is chargeable with the guilt of this traffic to the extent that some other countries are. The sin of the first introduction of slaves among us is doubtless to be put mostly to the ac-count of England, and in abolishing the slave trade by interdictions and penal acts we have taken the lead. But I would say the extermination of slavery and the slave trade ought to go hand in hand.

\* The Hon. C. F. Mercer, of Virginia, said on the floor of Congress, February last, that he had before him volumes, which "abounded with unquestionable evidence of the deplora ble extent, to which these horrible cargoe are smuggled into our Southern States."

Mr. Middleton, of South Carolina, now a fe

reign minister, five years ago declared it to be his belief, "that 13,000 Africans were annually smuggled into the Southern States." Mr. Wright, of Virginia, said, "It is stated that 15,000 Africans are annually smuggled

into the Southern States either directly or through the Spanish provinces.' Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, testified that this illicit introduction of slaves, prevails at this

CONSOLATION UNDER AFFLICTION.

moment to a great extent in that State.

Most readers are acquainted with the journal of that intrepid traveller, Mungo Park, in the interior of Africa, and whose adulation of the English nation, for what it fate has never been satisfactorily ascertainhad accomplished towards a complete ex-tinction of this traffic. its beauty, and coming from a man borne But what is the sequel of this mighty pa- down under the heaviest trials we can well rade of eloquent speeches, declarations and conceive of, will not only be interesting to enactments of kings and parliaments and those who have never seen it, but afford some pleasing sensations even to those who have more than once perused it. Mr. Park had just been robbed by a banditti of almost every thing he possessed, with scarcely any article of clothing left to protect him from the burning suns and drenching rains to which he was exposed, friendless and alone. when the following reflections resulted from

"After they were gone, I sat for some but if with her own hands she holds out a time, looking around me with amazement bribe to the avaricious adventurer, she may and terror. Which ever way I turned, nothing appeared but danger and difficulty. I saw myself in the midst of a vast wilderness, in the depth of the rainy season; naked and alone; surrounded by savage animals, and men still more savage. I was five hundred miles from the nearest European settlement.

"All these circumstances crowded at once on my recollection, and I confess, that my ence of religion, however, aided and supported me. I reflected that no human prudence or foresight could possibly have averted my present sufferings. I was indeed a stranger in a strange land, yet I was still under the protecting eye of that Providence, who had condescended to call himself the stranger's friend. At this moment, painful as my reflections were, the extraordinary beauty of a small moss in fructification, irresistibly caught my eye. I mention this to show from what triffing circumstances the mind will sometimes derive consolation; for though the whole plant was not much larger than the top of one of my fingers, I could not contemplate the delicate conformation of its roots, leaves, and capsula, without admiration. Can that being thought I, who planted, watered and brought to perfection, in this obscure part of the world, a thing which appears of so small importance, look with unconcern upon the situation and sufferings of creatures formetl after his own image?—Surely not! Reflections like these would not allow me to despair. I started up, and disregarding both hunger and fatigue, travelled forwards assured that relief was at hand; and I was not disappointed."

From the Providence Gazette

Dr. Thorpe's View of the increase of the Slave Trade is quoted by Mr. Walsh, as good authority on this head. "There is C. Jenckes, of this town, which, where it has something," says Mr. Walsh, to whom I am been in operation, is pronounced to be of indebted for the extract, "there is some-great utility. A person confined to his bed. great utility. A person confined to his bed, may by this machine be raised, with perfect ease to himself, and with little effort or this writer concludes his calculations." His labour on the part of attendants, to such a height and for such a time, as to give an oping the linen; and in warm weather the patient may be much refreshed by being aised and kept at a distance from the bed. The motion is so regular and easy that it is stated a person asleep may be raised with-out being awakened. A committee of the Association of Mechanics and Manufacturwholly dependent on slavery, is nourished and supported by it, receives from it all its strength, all its life and activity. Facts in relation to this point will be brought forward in another place.

It is utterly about to charge all the crim-have been perfectly a basice."

It is utterly about the slave trade is should recollect the unshaken testimony presented to Parliament, which established Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers of this town, having examined the machine, made a favourable report respecting it; and by the recommendation of that committee, the Association have ordered one to be procured for the use of the members.

Statisticks of Egypt.—Every traveller in Egypt attributes to the Viceroy all the qualities of a statesman. The Christians who live under his laws are under many obligations to him; and enterprising travellers of all nations and religions may now traverse. Egypt with a security before unknown in the Ottoman dominions. The army of the Viceroy consists of not less than 45,000 men, comprehending infantry, cavalry, and artillery. His naval force is composed of 22 vessels, and the navigation of the Nile is protected by a great number of gen boats, each of which carries 40 men. The revenues of Mohamet Ali, as Viceroy, amount to 25 millions of Spanish plastres. They rise from custom-house duties, taxes, tolls fisheries, public domains, contributions from conquered countries, and from caravans, &cc. The Viceroy pays in title of vassal, 2,400,000 livres to the Sultan; he sends the same sum to the treasury of Mecca; 800, 000 measures of rice, &c. to Constantinople furnishes provisions to the caravans of Cairo; keeps a brilliant court, and often sends presents to the Sultan, to the favourite Sultana, assembled at the Congress of Vienna, 1815, when they proclaimed this trade to "be slaves have been taken." But is this traffic the opprobrium of christendom, the bane of Africa, repugnant to the principles of huages, of which 957 are in Upper Egypt, and 1,539 in the Delta.

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Natural abilities, and e, constitute a talent ance; as they confer a dis tion, and as they qualify a ate with effect whatevo onts. Nor is there any ence in this respect, between and the more showy kinds o plishment; for each giv ble degree of influence in Philosophers, poets, orators llar advantage for givil s to the sentiments and nd; though much less at man to do extensive mise ite for enlarged usefu ur fallen nature powerfull But, alas! it has

wed, that far more abu

alents, than make even a to ment of them; and which the deformity of vi ent of them: and the fa easonableness of impiet are been varnished over mpty declamations, set ms of style and the mudition; and with which God's law, the neglect of the contempt of his gospe minated, by men of gen books of all kinds and an never be sufficiently as superior eminence in e, or other elegant arts dengaging conversation; wers of music; or th staking; or that for the ature and real life, been led then every one must g then every one must g od, for the use he mak and acquired endowments, uences of all his action loyed 'talents angel heir whole lives, in doing purits, by poisoning the pr opting the morals of who

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